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DAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855.

HINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULAR.

he friends who, in reply to a letter addressthem some time since, have generously edged their assistance in renewing and exending the list of the Era, will receive this week a Circular, with lists of subscribers, &c., to which their attention is earnestly solicited. Not for many years have we seen such indi

cations of warm interest in the paper. We hope those who have not yet replied to our first letter, will let us hear from them.

The position so long held by Mr. Sew ard, as a head of the Whig Party, and his relations to the politics of the country, render his accession to the Republican Party of peculiar interest, and, on this account, his speech, even apart from any reference to its intrinsic merits, is deserving a place in the Era. It will also be printed in the "Facts" of November 1st.

MEDICAL LECTURES BY LADIES.

Not a few of the most intelligent ladies Washington have been greatly interested in a series of Medical Lectures, commenced last Monday afternoon, at Carusi's Saloon, by Miss NIVISON and Miss SMITH, of Philadelphia. The first lecture was handsomely attended, and the rest, we doubt not, will be highly appreciated. The subject is of great importance, and the accomplished lecturers are qualified for the task they have undertaken.

LET US BE JUST.

One of our exchanges in Ohio, commenti on the election of Mr. Chase, says :

"We owe it to Democratic votes. great political revolution which gave birth to the Republican party, a portion of the Demo-cratic party—that portion which gave charac-ter and spirit to the whole organization—cast off all allegiance to Slavery, and boldly unfurled the banner of Freedom. Animated by an ur conquerable resolution, and contending for a noble principle, these men never for an instant gave up hope, never once deviated from the direct path of daty, never halted to discuss matters of no importance to the rational mind; bu they pressed right on, added strength and cour age to the Republican cause, and with a unity which gave the strongest prestige of success supported every candidate on the Republican

To the true men who separated themselve from the Pierce Party, and co operated in the formation of the Republican, let all honor be given. They had much to overcome, and they deserve commendation for their integrity and

But, not to them alone, not to the Kno Nothings who abandoned their Order, not to Whigs, who had given up a time honored name, not to the Independent Democrats, who had pioneered the way for the Republican Movement, not to any one of these classes, but to any foreign power; and no foreign immito all, belongs the triumph of the Republican Party. If this Party is to be ultimately victorious, attempts to draw invidious distinct giance to any foreign power. port it, must be desisted from. We struggled more uncompromisingly and earnestly against Know Nothingism, than any other man, but we cordially recognise the services of the membut we admire no less the generous devotion to Freedom which constrained the majority of the members of the Whig Party to forsake old and think it absurd for any man to bow his jude honorable party associations, for the sake o sustaining a new political movement, demanded by the best interests of the country.

Let us be just. The vote in Ohio, in 1853 stood as follows: Medill (Dem.) Barrere (Whig) -Lewis (Ind. Dem.)

- 50.346 The real Independent Democratic vote was scarcely more than thirty thousand: the rest of the vote for Lewis was made up of Whigs and Democrats, of the former largely, if not

The average Whig strength of the State, for received 152,000 Clay 155,000. The average received 169,000. At the State election, in 1853, there was a large diminution in the total State Republican Committee says:

The vote on Governor, in round numbers, probably stands about thus: Chase (Republican) - Medill (Democrat) -

- 140,000 Trimble (Know Nothing) - 50,000 Medill loses only a little more than sev thousand on his vote in 1853-in other words the Democratic Party, so-called, as a body, stands fast, maintaining its organization. It off and nominated Gardner. may be said that many Whigs have voted with it this is guess-work. We do not believe any Iowa. Better let the sifting come this year more Whigs voted with it, than the Democrats than next. Let the true Republicans boldly who voted the Know Nothing ticket. Suppose take their ground : one issue-one movementthe number 10,000. This would leave the real an honest, open, a single-hearted union of the Democratic strength at 130,000, or 39,000 less People, ignoring all issues but those forced than the vote for General Peirce. Of these upon the country by slaveholders, independent 39,000 voters, we must suppose some 10,000 of all other organizations. If wire workers per had gome over to Know Nothingism, leaving sist in thrusting Know Nothingism upon them, 29,000 to vote for Mr. Chase. Add 35,000 In- let them resist, and, if necessary, call another from these two sources, 64,000 votes, but the vote of Mr. Chase stands 160,000? Where did the 96,000 voters come from? Almost altogether from men formerly Whigs! And yet be, is false to the cause of Freedom. our cotemporary says that Mr. Chase owes his election to Democratic votes!

No-the Whig Party was dissolved, and all of it that has vitality and the spirit of progres in it, sustained Mr. Chase. The so-called Dem ocratic Party remained firm, as an organization, although its most enlightened and freedom-loving adherents separated themselves from it, and united with their former political opponents, in the organization of the Republican Party, which, ignoring the old distinctions of Whig, Democratic, Know Nothing, arrays itself against the Slavery Party, whose head is Franklin Pierce, and whose subordinates are such men as Cass, Medill, Shannon, Wise, and

RETURN OF FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

Mayor Wood, of New York, has just sent back to Europe four criminals who were shipped hither by the authorities of Gustrow, Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on board the Hamburg the constitutional rivets without which it cauship Deutschland. Authentic information was forwarded to the Mayor from abroad. On the arrival of the vessel, she was immediately visited; an examination by competent persons was instituted; the convicts were detected, and confessed the truth; they were at once confined, and on the 14th sent back in the vessel that had brought them.

operation. And yet the Know Nothings have but much more real and present than many made a terrible pother about the evil, as if it dehave supposed."—Letter of John R. Thomson. made a terrible pother about the evil, as if it demanded for its cure a new National Party and stringent legislation by Congress. The action of the Mayor of New York shows how easily the local authorities may apply the remedy, without getting up a national agitation on the subject.

have supposed."—Letter of John R. Thomson.

"There is, we believe, enough conscience, enough conscience, enough patriotism, and enough of the spirit of genuine nationality and love of liberty pervading the masses of the Northern people, to constitute an all-sufficient bellwark against the frantic assaults which Abolitionism and Sewardism are getting up a national agitation on the subject.

have issued instructions with regard to it, so that American citizens might have known clearly their privileges under the Treaty. By a recent arrival from California, we learn that Messrs. Reed and Dougherty, Americans, at San Francisco, had failed in an attempt to es

We hope Mr. Keitt will be entirely satisfied;

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN IOWA.

Iowa, to a certain extent, has been revoluionized, having elected an Anti-Nebraska Gov ernor, United States Senator, and Representative; but, subsequent events have thrown some doubt over the real nature of parties in that State. The Whig and Independent Democratic organizations gave place to what was called, a Republican Party, but we apprehend that the Know Nothing wire-workers have, by their secret operations, acquired a mischievou influence over it. It is difficult to deal with nen, who mask their position, and work in the dark. They will unite with you in calling a Convention, then, by means of their outside organization, fill it with enough of their representatives to control both its resolves and nomnations, and in the end you find that you have simply been used to advance the interests of an Order von utterly condemn.

Such has been the experience of our friends n Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Iowa. So far as we can judge, the People, desirous of formng an honest Republican Party in Pennsylvaia, were secretly baffled by Know Nothing managers; and in Indiana, it is difficult to say, whether the so-called Republican organization here, is more Anti-Nebraska than Know Noth-

We have just been reading a report of "a Mass Republican Convention" at Tipton, Iowa. The meeting was advertised, as "a mass meeting of the friends of Republicanism;" its proposed object was the organization of a "Republican" movement. The resolutions will disclose the real spirit that had insidiously crept the middle-men. Everything is adulterated that into the Convention, and succeeded in obtain-

The preamble, after reciting the various pro-slavery acts of the Administration, pro-

"Having violated the confidence reposed in it by a course of unexampled proscriptions of minor officers, and by exerting its influence against Republican principles, by preferring for public favors and patronage, foreigners an vassals of the Pope of Rome to American-born and Americanized citizens," dv.

This is the first glimpse of the dark spirit. Next follow resolutions, good enough, on the reat issue of Slavery, and then, the dark spirit reveals itself fully in the following resolves: "6th. That no person is a good citizen who owes allegience, either spiritual or temporal, to

any foreign prince or power.
"7th. That the naturalization laws should be so amended as to prevent any one from ex ercising the elective franchise, so long as he acknowledges such an allegiance to any foreign power, temporal or spiritual, as will pre-vent his fully and faithfully complying with the requirements of his oath of allegiance to this Government; and that as the Constitution requires the chief Executive of the nation to be a native of the land, so also ought his Cabinet, and our national representatives abroad, to Americans by birth

This is rank Native Americanism, and the Mass Convention, in adopting such resolutions. simply submitted to counsels designed to reder the Anti-Slavery sentiment in Iowa sub servient to Know Nothingism.

The 6th resolution is a ridiculous one. native-born citizen can owe temporal allegience grant can, under our present naturalization laws, become a citizen, unless he abjure alle-

ment has no right to interfere with it, any more than with the rights of conscience, so long as it does not conflict with its legitimate prerogatives. Render unto Casar the things bers of the Secret Order, who, for the sake of that are Casar's, and unto God the things that Freedom, discontinued their connection with it, are God's. Civil Government has a right to and abjured its proscriptive policy. We never claim obedience in temporal affairs, but to die sympathized with Whig principles or policy, tate to no one, who or what power shall be be spiritual head. For ourselves, we acknowledge spiritual allegiance, to God only, and we may ment to "the Church" in matters of faith; but what right have I to resort to civil pains and penalties, to enforce upon him my self-dependent faith? Politicians are grossly impertinent when they attempt to interfere in a man's spiritualities.

> In regard to the only allegiance that come within the scope of political supervision-civil allegiance— that is already provided for amply

under our present naturalization laws. We return to the main subject-the insid ons action of Know Nothingism in Conventions, called as "Republican." This Convention in Iowa, after having erected a Native American many years before 1853, was 140,000. Scott platform, invites "all who approve of the principles set forth in these resolutions, without re-Democratic strength was over 150,000. Pierce gard to their former political associations, to unite and co-operate," &c., and it appoints a committee to confer with like committees, and vote. Now, look at the vote in 1855. The the friends of Freedom throughout the State, for the purpose of holding a State Convention

This is precisely the plan which the Spring field Convention of Know Nothings in Massa chusetts proposed, for the purpose of organizing an Auti-Nebraska Native American Party, or an American Republican Party-but the People rejected it, formed a single-eyed Republican Party, and the real Know Nothings drew

We hope the example will be followed dependent Democratic voters, and you have Convention. The man, who, at this time, stubbornly attempts to force the Republican move ment into subservience or co-operationship with Know Nothingism, whatever else he may ty years, intending at last to return to his own

"Some weeks ago, we expressed apprehensio that, unless the spirit of fanaticism and dis union be not speedily stayed, the fraternal bonds of our National Union would be in im-minent danger."—Greensboro' (N. C.) Patriot. "During a long life, commencing in the war

value of the Union, and until very recently ships, is evident from the 7th article, in which have had no misgivings as to its continuance. Proud of the exalted position of our Confedera-cy among the nations of the earth, and full of confidence in its duration, I have delighted in the reflection that my children would witness and enjoy its full development. With sorrow and humilation I now find myself compelled to admit that I no longer feel this confidence."— Letter of John Slidell.

"It is hard to believe that any large portiof our fellow citizens intentionally aim at dis-solving the Union of the States, by breaking obedience, and principles the very reverse of the text, and becoming so frequent and so violent-that to regard the danger, really impending, as caused by mere negligence and un-skilfulness, exacts a rare and difficult charity

"The existence of the most imminent danger to the Union is no longer a mere senseless cry,

we are mistaken, then the sad story ing been driven away by the Japanese. is soon told. The Union becomes a thing of the past; and its separate fragments, like kin dred estranged, will be to each other irrecon ilable and warring enemies."-Richmond (Va.)

The only union these people are really alarmd about, is the union between Northern Serviles and Southern Aristocrats, as its dissoluion would take away bread from the former and consequence from the latter.

THE MORALITIES OF TRADE.

We see it announced in our exchanges that store is to be opened in Boston, with a capital of \$150,000, as an agency for the sale of flour at Western prices, with the addition of the cost of transportation and incidental expenses. This movement has grown out of the extortion practiced by the traders or middlemen. They stand between the farmer and consumer, reducing the profits of the former, increasing the expenses of the latter, and monopolizing inordinate gains. By establishing agencies like that just mentioned, the consumer and producer are again brought close together, exchanges are effected at legitimate rates, and the immoralities of trade are at least

But, how is the wide-spread evil of adulteration to be remedied? There is scarcely a necessary of life that reaches us in a pure state. The art of effecting changes in articles of consumption, so as to enhance the gains of the trader, has grown into an institution among can be, without the least regard to the right or wrong of the matter. An enterprising, but conscientious friend, in a recent letter to us, remarked that, having got in order some mills for grinding spices, &c., he was led to look into found," he said, "that it was a system of the of most of the mustard, cinnamon, pimento, &c., rye meal, that of pepper. Many of the mixtures are no doubt poisonous; if nothing but meal were used, it would be, although a fraud, not hurtful. Spent tan bark is frequently used with cassia. Sconer than enter into any such busiour mills, therefore, have been running to waste for nearly a year. The press ought to prison is quite as favorable a place for a young nan's morals, as some of our grocery establishnents. I fear they are not alone. Our whole system of trade is rotten. We send to jail a poor devil who steals, it may be bread, to keep his children from starving; and hold in high honor those who grow rich by systematic fraud. The stupendous rascal is a shrewd man; the poor thief arouses our virtuous indignation."

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Treaty with Japan, negotiated by Con nodore Perry, provides for friendly and limit ed commercial relations between that country and the United States. Two ports, Simoda and Hakodade, are designated for the reception of American ships, "where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, coal, and other articles their necessities may require, so far as the Japanese have them." American pan, are to be assisted, their crew carried to he two ports above named, and handed over "to their countrymen appointed to receive them;" articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, are to be restored; and the expenses incurred in the rescue and surpost of American through the Sound and the Belt, would be put ans and Jepanese, who may thus be thrown on the footing of non-favored nations." on the shores of either nation, are not to be

Thus far the treaty provides simply for the tions. The following articles, however, although obscure, evidently contemplate a limited commercial intercourse, and were doubtless designed by Commodore Perry to pave the way for the temporary settlement of American traders at Simoda and Hakodade:

"Art. 4. Those shipwrecked persons and other citizens of the United States shall be free THE HON. MR. KEITT AND THE CHURCHES. as in other countries, and not subject to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws. "ART. 5. Shipwrecked men and other citi-zens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade, shall not be subject to uch restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (or ri) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereto appended; and shall, in like manner, be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within the limits to be defined after the visit of the United States

squadron to that place.
"ART. 6. If there be any other sort of goo anted, or any business which shall require to arranged, there shall be careful deliberation etween the parties, in order to settle such mat

"ART. 7. It is agreed that ships of the Uni ted States, resorting to the ports open to them shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose. It is stipulated, how ever, that the ships of the United States sha permitted to carry away whatever articles they are unwilling to exchange.'

Articles four and five certainly imply th ight of American citizens, not shipwrecked o the coast of Japan, to live at the two ports. emporarily, without being subject to confine ent, and with the privilege of going wher they please, within certain limits. No condition is appended : they may be there from curiosity or for purposes of trade. The word "temporary" is quite indefinite. The American factor at Canton may reside there ten or twencountry and home; properly, he is there, only for a time, "temporarily."

The New York Courier and Enquirer as ounces that the Treaty is one merely of amity. not at all of commerce. This is hardly correct It purports on its face to determine "the rule which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries. of the Revolution, I have never seen this country and her institutions in greater peril than at this moment."—Letter of Lewis Cass.

"I have never yet attempted to calculate the ply to hospitality towards shipwrecked people, it is agreed that ships of the United States, re sorting to the ports open to them, "shall permitted to exchange gold and silver coin, and articles of goods for other articles of goods under such regulations as may be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose." It might be supposed that the articles of goods to be obtained from the Japanese are only the necessaries specified in he second article, but this construction is excluded by a note to the first article, as follows: "A tariff of prices shall be given by the Ja-

panese officers of the things which they can furnish, payment for which shall be made in gold and silver coin." But, the seventh article provides not only fo

the purchase of articles, but for the exchange

The truth is, the terms of the Treaty are not sufficiently explicit; room was left for misunderstanding; the Department of State ought to have issued instructions with regard to it.

making upon our institutions and our rights. tablish a commercial agency in Simoda, hav- and we see not what better he can do than to

They probably took the same view of the Treaty we have presented, but it would seem that is not the construction put upon it by the that, although stupid and corrupt churches Japanese Government. It is quite possible the may be seduced into the service of Despotism, Japanese officials may have conceded more the Christian Religion itself is the perpetual, than they intended, and it is not surprising all-powerful ally of Freedom and Free Instituthat they should now, in accordance with their habitual distrust of foreigners, seek, by a forced construction, to retrace their steps; but we hope our Government will insist upon a liberal, and what is, certainly, the natural, construction. There is no necessity for threats or vioence, but the vantage ground we have gained, ought never to be abandoned.

OUR FOREIGN TROUBLES.THE SOUND DUES. From time to time rumors are circulated concerning troubles in our foreign relations, but the People are becoming used to them, and feel a comfortable assurance that this Administration will not be apt to provoke any collision with a foreign Power by an extraordinary display of spirit. It maintained quite a bold tone in the case of Martin Koszta; but, as the Westminster Review shrewdly remarked, there was not much danger of hostilities between an inland Power of Europe, without a navy, and a commercial Power of America without an army. It was belligerent enough towards Spain, but at a convenient moment disavowed Mr. Soulé, and betook itself to the

most peaceable connsels. The latest controversy is that with Denmark, concerning the Sound Dues. Denmark, with few sources of revenue, has for many centuries claimed the privilege to tax the vessels of all nations passing through the Sound at Elsinore into the Baltic, and it has never been contested by any European State, although the manner of conducting the business. "I obviously founded upon no natural right. Treaties have been repeatedly made, regulating grossest fraud. Indian meal forms the basis it to a certain extent, and this country, in 1826, entered into an arrangement on the subject. But, we have always felt restive under the imposition. Our Government has insisted that, by natural right and the law of nations, as navigation is entirely free on the two seas connected by the Strait, so it ought to be free ness, I would work on the highway. Two of on the Strait itself. In 1844, negotiations were instituted for the reduction or abrogation of the tolls, and, with some exceptions, they turn its attention to the subject. The State's have been prosecuted ever since. Last April, the Administration gave the required notice to Denmark, of the termination of the treaty; but as it contains a clause continuing its operation one year beyond such notice, it will be in force till next April.

What is to be done? Mr. Upshur, when Secretary of State, proposed, it is said, to put American vessels under the protection of a squadron of armed ships, to convoy them the Mosquito Coast, which it is ready to dispose through the Strait-rather a hazardous operation with the battery at Cronberg Castle, commending the passage. Will this Administration attempt to carry out that project? The Government of Denmark has replied to the glimpse at the true nature and object of this sentatives. notification of the United States, indicating its enterprise. purpose not to relinquish the tolls:

Although the Government of the United States has taken the initiative in denouncing the treaty, the Government of the King, my august master, cannot give up the hope that propositions will be made to it to open the way relations which have existed until now so hap pily between the two nations, and as will, a the same time, obviate the deplorable but necessary consequence of the .urpation of the

We do not believe this Administration intends to fight about it, although it would not be displeased to have public attention diverted ites of hospitality, not for commercial rela- from domestic affairs and controversies, by rumors of war. The likelihood is, that a temporary arrangement will be hit upon, by which the basis laid for the future abrogation of the tolls, but the privilege be conceded to her of levying them a few years longer.

Mr. Calhoun, in his alarm speeches on the ubject of Slavery, was in the habit of referquestion in the great religious bodies, and its tendency to break up the connection between the Northern and Southern sections. Mr. Keitt, one of his disciples, is following

in his footsteps. In a late speech at Spartans burg, S. C., intending to produce a weighty impression on his hearers, he announced that "the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were in a state of great agitation on the subject of Slavery, were on the eve of disunion, and that disunion was inevitable. The pious men of the South were scandalized at this, and the Rev. Mr. Baird stepped forth to defend the Presbyterian Church, and vouch for its Pro-Slavery orthodoxy. The bare idea that any respectable portion of its membership should be opposed to a system which invests one man with full power to make another man work for him without wages, to deny him education, and sell him like a brute, was not to be tolerated. The reverend gentleman vindicated his brethren of the North against the foul libel.

This stirred up the Episcopal brethren, one of whom, the editor of the Ashville (N. C.) tions from Hertz, in relation to the law on the Spectator, addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Buxton, pastor of the Episcopal Church in that place. Mr. Buxton rejoices to inform the public that the communion to which he belongs, has really no history to present of its connection with Slavery, "for the subject has never once been named for discussion, or in any way," in the General Convention of the Church. Perhaps, he says, it would be asserting too much to say, "that there are not to be found private members of the Episcopal Church at the North, who hold extremely erroneous sentiments or are even fanatically influenced on the subject of Slavery; but such persons, it is well known, could not for a moment gain a hearing upon the floor of any Diocesan Convention in the land, not to say our General Convention." As a fine illustration "of the and in giving me money to send them away."spirit of our Church press," he adds, "take Philadelphia Ledger. the following paragraph concerning the recent Wheeler case, which I cut from a late number of the Banner of the Cross, published in Phila-

delphia:" " Abolitionism .- We know not why th Friends' Review, of this city, should be continued to be sent to us, with marked articles in relation to the notorious, or, rather, infamous Passmore Williamson. It cannot be suppose that we can feel the least sympathy in his h half, or do otherwise than heartily approve the firm course and righteous decision of Judge Kane; who will not fail, we hope, to maintain the majesty of the law in this and all similar cases."—Banner, Aug. 25.

The beautiful, Christian spirit displayed this paragraph, renders eminently proper the assumption by this paper, of the title, " Banner of the Cross!"

The editor of the Spectator adds his testi-

"We will take occasion here to say, that, du-

commit the holy cause of Slavery to churches so entirely without spot or blemish.

Seriously, it is some consolation to reflect

THE KNOW NOTHINGS IN VIRGINIA.

The Know Nothings in Virginia are evidently etting ready for a fusion with the Straight-out Whigs of the North. They held a State Convention, with open doors, at Lynchburgh, on the 19th and 20th inst., and all persons, members of the party or friendly to it, were invited to take seats, and participate in its proceedings. The object was to open the door to Whigs not belonging to the Order. The Convention then adopted the Philadel-

any citizen, on account of his religion, unless he acknowledged a paramount obligation to a foreign potentate; that the twelfth section was a true, national, and constitutional adjustment of the Slavery Question; that the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency should be postponed till next June : that the ceremony of initiation into the Party, and its rule of secrecy, should be abolished. and all its meetings be open, like those of other parties. In a word, the Convention simply resolved itself into an open Native American Party, nine-tenths of the members being Whigs. What has been done in Virginia will be done n other Southern States, and the Southern Native American Whig Party will natural'y cooperate with the Straight-out Whigs of the North, who have always been tinctured with Native Americanism.

MANIFEST DESTINY IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Manifest Destiny has taken hold of Central America, never to let go. Colonel Kinney has established himself on the Mosquito Coast, and Colonel Walker at San Juan. The former has not resigned his Governorship, as was announced by the last arrival, but simply ordered a new election, so that it may be demonstrated that he is Governor by the grace of the People. E. T. Mason, Vice Commercial Agent of the United States, acting confessedly without instructions, has acknowledged the new Government. We shall see whether the Administration will recognise an enterprise, it denounced as unlawful.

The Central American, printed at San Juan del Norte, of the 29th September, gives great accounts of progress. The company has quiet possession of thirty millions of acres lying along of to actual settlers on the most advantageous terms. The Colonel himself lives on a magnificent plantation. From the following editorial item in the Central American, we gain a " We have just been shown private de patch

hundred men would leave on the 1st of tectober, from Alabama and Mississippi, well furnished the numbers coming in from other sources in telegragh:

Nine hundred men from Mississing, and Ala ama-Slaveholders generally, of course, with their slaves-for the rich plantation land along

It is Texas over again.

As to the other branch of the Propagandists, the San Francisco Herald furnishes the follow-

"Colonel Walker's location at Sas Juan, on the transit route between California and the Eastern States, is worth more to him than suc-cess in half a dozen battles. From every squad of passengers that reach his neighbor ood, he btains more or less recruits, and it w uld not right of Denmark will be repudiated, and a be at all surprising if his force were it reased to five hundred men in the course of a month. Another advantage his position gives him i the impossibility of our Government preventing the departure of those who intend to join him. They go among a crowd of passengers and no one can say it is not their intention when they start to pass through to California or New York. It is reported that a large number of subject of Slavery, was in the habit of refer-ring, in ominous terms, to the agitation of that join Walker at San Juan, and culist for the war under his banner. The steamship company is of course not responsible for this; they cannot know the intentions of their passengers, and could not refuse them if they did."

Nest eggs of Slave States!

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT CASE IN PHIL-

United States District Court .- Judge Kane. the case of Hertz, who was convicted som time ago on a charge of being engaged in the nlisting of recruits in this city rmy, a motion for a new trial was argued.

Joon the motion being refused, Hertz submitted the Court a written statement or confession f the whole matter.

Hertz says he was induced to go to Wahing ton to see Mr. Crampton, the British minister who conversed with him on the subject enlisting recruits in the United States for th British army; that depots were to be establish in Canada for their reception; he had not the sufficient authority from his home Government but expected shortly to receive full instruction from Lord Clarendon. Hertz went to Washing ton subsequently, on two other occasions, to see Mr. Crampton on the subject. In reply to ques

ubject, Mr. Crampton replied: First, that the law was exceedingly lax and secondly, that the law was exceed gly lax and secondly, that if anything should happen the British Government would not slow an one to suffer who had been engaged in assisting them in furnishing the men." I replied ing them in furnishing the men." that "the popular voice is against this matter; opular voice; if a house in Liverpoo fails, the

Hertz, in concluding his statement, says All that I did in procuring and sending to Halifax for the Foreign Legion, was by the advice and recommendation of Mr. Crampton, Mr, Howe and Mr. Mathew. I was employed by Mr. Howe and Mr. Mathew. I was employed by Mr. Howe, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Crampton and Mr. Mathew. Mr. Mathew knew of both the expeditions I sent. He approved and encouraged me in sending them away. He encouraged me by his advice and couns

It is said that the Administration has manded the recall of Mr. Crampton. If it be true, he will doubtless be recalled, and probably be appointed to some place more agreeable to him. He may have offended the spirit of Commissioner, the Collector of Taxes, City our laws, but his zeal for British interests will Collector, Commissioner of Repairs and Suphardly provoke a very severe punishment from plies, Commissioner of Lamps and Gas. the British Government. Mr. Crampton committed a blunder on one

oint. He had seen our neutrality laws set defiance or evaded repeatedly, when any filibustering was to be done in Cuba or Mexico, and, therefore, supposed they were "exceedingly lax." Circumstances alter cases. It is one other, to enlist them against Russia. Considering the number of adventurous folk

we have among us, ripe for all sorts of fight and frolic, it might not be inexpedient to suspend ring a residence North of some three years, we became acquainted with several Episcopal ministers, and with many laymen of that church in our borders! They might carry off tho sands whom the country could well spare.

ELECTIONS IN KANSAS.

Our readers already know that Gen. Whitfield, the candidate of the Missourians, as delegate from Kansas, to represent their interests, was elected Monday, October 1. The Free State settlers, not recognising the validity of the election, refused to vote; but some Pro-Slavery men voted for Reeder, to make it appear that the election was really contested. The following letter, dated October 3d, from Kansas, which appeared in the St. Louis Intelligencer of October 12th, shows who were the voters, and how the result was accomplished. Surely, the fraud is becoming so palpable, that even Southern men, not devoid of all sense of right, must be revolted. Bear in mind, the evidence is furnished by a Slave State paper:

" KANSAS, Oct. 3, 1855. "You are aware that Monday last was the day of election fixed by the Legislature, at which the friends of Whitfield voted, and that phia platform, resolved that the eighth section Tuesday, October 9, is the day fixed by the vas not intended to exclude from public station people's proclamation, and at which the Free State men will vote, besides, in all probability, some of the Pro-Slavery men, as the polls are open to all, and delegates are to be elected on the same day to the Constitutional Convention "A large number of voters from the adjoin ing counties of Missouri come over on Monday, as usual, and voted. This was done with the

> participate in the election at all "Some few parties from Missouri penetrated as far into the Territory as Lecompton, and re-port says voted at Lawrence and Franklin as they came back. But the principal foreign vote was cast along the river and near to the State, especially at Wyandott, Delaware, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Shawnee Church. We anticipate a large foreign vote along the Osage and at Fort Scott, but as vet have not heard very quietly, and without any manifestation of violence or intimidation. Report gives the following returns:

more ease, that the Free State party did not

Wyandott - - - 242 | Doniphan - -Delaware - - 300 Shawnee Church -- 250 | Franklin -Leavenworth .

All for Whitfield, of course, (as the other party did not participate,) except a few votes at some of the polls, cast by the Pro-Slavery men themselves, for Governor Reeder, to make it look like a contest. At Leavenworth, I have heard the foreign vote estimated variously from 50 to 125. It came privately and in small numbers, rather seeking concealment. At Delaware, six miles below, the vote is said to be nearly all foreign crowds lined the shore on either side, and the woods on the Missouri shore were filled with horses and wagons. A ferry-boat plied back and forward to the election. At Wyandott, probably 150 to 200 foreign votes were polled, among whom were some of the residents of the

"At Lawrence, a small party voted who cam down from Lecompton, on their way home; but the mass of the Pro-Slavery men residing in the district did not and would not vote, as most of them repudiate the laws of the Legislatu as strongly as the Free State men do. The claim of Whitfield to a seat in the

House will be an affront to the People's Repre-The election appointed by the People Kansas took place on the 9th, but the telegraph

es to Governor Kinney, to the effect that nine has been in no hurry to communicate the result. Our faithful correspondent in to-day's Era furnishes a few items of interest. The folwith provisions, farming utensils, de., for six months. This will prove a decided addition to lowing is all the information we have from the can ticket: G. Louis, Oct. 20 .- Returns of the Congres

sional election of the 2d of October, from all the counties in Kansas, give Whitfield, Pro-Sla-

very, 2,504 votes, and Reeder 36.

"The election on the 9th of October passed off quietly. In Leavenworth City, Reeder got 530, and in Lawrence City, 325. These two precincts give Reeder more than twice the number of votes they gave to Whitfield at the

"St. Louis, Oct. 22.—The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat has returns from 22 precincts, giving Reeder, for Congress, 1.935 votes: 29 precints are to hear from, and t is thought the vote will exceed 3,000. None but actual residents for thirty days were per mitted to vote. The Free-Soilers are getting up documents to contest Whitfield's seat, show ing that he has many more votes in several places than there were legal voters.

"Delegates to a Constitutional Conventi have been chosen, to frame a State Constitution and apply for admission into the Union. Ex-Governor Reeder will be the bearer of the petition to Washington."

A telegraphic rumor that Governor Reeder had been killed produced a good deal of excitement, but it is scarcely credible. It is quite possible that he may have had a rencontre with some of his revilers.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON

Another effort was made, on the 22d, to ol tain the release of this victim of judicial tyran nv. but without success: "In the U. S. District Court, a petition wa

resented by his counsel, and partly read, when udge Kane said that Williamson had the right of applying to the Court to purge himself contempt, but this must be the first step. This petition not being such a purgation, but appa prisonment, the Court could receive no commu nication from a party in contempt. His first step must be an application for leave to purge himself of contempt. That done, he would be reinstated before the Court, and have the same rights as before his commitment. If his counsel differed with the Court, he would willingly hear argument on the point.'

SENATOR TOOMBS IN BOSTON.

Senator Toombs has accepted the invitation deliver one of the Boston series of Lectures on Slavery. He will speak on the 24th of January, upon the consistency of African Slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Republican Institutions, and the Effect of the American Revolution upon the African Race. His reply to the Committee is in striking contrast with the ridiculous answer of Governor Wise, who takes occasion to blackguard the Bostonians, and challenge the North generally to mortal combat. His letter is not worth pub-OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK .- Th

Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, New York, on the 20th, made a formidable present ment of city officials. The Recorder arrested the reading, stating that the document conthe Opposition. As it is, the Pierce Party is tained sweeping charges, that ought not "to be in a minority, and the State may be carried for made public," as it would be almost impossible Freedom in 1856, by wise measures, seasonato find a jury to try the cases, who had not had their minds prejudiced by the presentment. Among the indicted are said to be the Street

PRESIDENTIAL.

Our friends who send us letters proposing the name of this or that statesman as the Republi can candidate for next President, are respect fully informed that we deem all discussion on that point ill-timed and unadvisable. Let us first fight the Kansas battle in Congress, before thing to enlist recruits against Cuba, quite annot now guess who ought to be presented for will make many reputations, and mar many our neutrality laws, so far as enlistment for forcandidates six months hence than now.

We entirely agree with the *Tribune* as to the propriety of postponing the discussion of the question, who shall be the Presidential candiverse with the *Tribune* as to the propriety of postponing the discussion of the question, who shall be the Presidential candiverse who have come to the Territory this nate the Indians, who arow their intention to rear nearly half our entire population from kill as they go all with whom they meet. Any of the enemy were killed. The enemy were Santa Anna is said to be safely installed, with his family, at Carthagena, where he owns a well-cultivated farm.

Question, who shall be the Presidential candidate of the Republican or People's Party; but we fear the reason assigned by our cotemporary may tend to induce some persons to attach too

little importance to a change of the Administra-

tion. We are not willing to lose the Presidential battle, for, in losing that, we fear we shall lose Kansas and a great deal more. Let it be understood that the Presidency for the next four years is to remain in the hands of the Slave Power, and Doughfaceism at the North will be at a premium-the Free States will be sold in the next Congress. We must fight the Kansas battle, but we can fight it best, by connecting it with the Presidential battle. The truth is, the great work now to be done, is to prepare and organize the People for the Presidential struggle of 1856. Let this truth be constantly borne in mind.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Great activity prevails among the Republi cans of Massachusetts. Messrs. C. F. Adams, Sumner, Banks, Boutwell, Huntington, Hudson, Wilson, Burlingame, Foster, Upham, Eliot. Goodrich, and other distinguished men, are now actively engaged in support of the ticket. Know Nothing Councils are disbanding, and burning their books. Of the newspapers, thiry-one are for Rockwell, eighteen for Beach, eleven for Walley, and seven for Gardner. Of the Rockwell papers, sixteen were formerly Whig, six Free Soil, five neutral, two Know Nothing, two Democratic. From this list the and Free Soilers of the North, who, to destroy Boston weekly papers are omitted. The religious ones generally favor Rockwell.

The Springfield Republican says: "The prospects for Rockwell's election ever brighter. The friends of Mr. Beach are despairing; some give up his chances; and the nagnificent braggadocio with which the partisans of Gardner opened their campaign, grows weaker and weaker as it comes in contact with the people of the country.'

the next election. We may, of course, be mis-informed, and so, of course, mistaken; but our I was, without a single thought to bread opinion is based upon the most authentic in-

The Boston Atlas says:

victory which they intend to achieve, but we cannot really discern any ground for their fond Letters received by us daily from Massachu-

setts abound in similar assurances.

In New York, the Straight-out Whigs and Know Nothings are making the most desperate efforts to defeat the Republicans. The former were to hold a State Convention last Tuesday. The action of the Washington Hunt men at Buffalo, last week, probably foreshadowed their platform. The Kansas doings were denounced, and the President was arraigned for not protecting the actual settlers against violence pretty much after the fashion of the Soft Shell Convention. The resolutions then proceeded to denounce fusion and sectionalism, to glorify nationality and the Union, and take generally the Hunker ground of the Straight-out Whigs

of Massachusetts. We trust the large accession of liberal Dem ocrats to the Republican movement will enable t to overcome the combination formed against it. The following is a list of Democratic papers that have come out in support of the Republi-

The St. Lawrence Republican.

The Saratoga County Helper The Otsego County Democrat. The Olean (Cattaraugus county) Journal. The Ilion (Herkimer county) Independent.

The Cayuga County Chief.
The Fulton (Oswego county) Patriot.
The Chautauque County Democrat.
The Northern (Essex county) Standard. The Lewis County Republican.

The Cobleskill (Scoharie county) Journal. The Oneida County Sachem. The New York Evening Post, without for ally advocating the ticket, favors it, while it keeps up an incessent fire upon the Administration and Administration Party. The Albany Atlas, which still supports the Soft ticket. is at war with the Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration, denounces Slavery and Slavery extension in the severest terms, and has been read out of the party by the Administra-

tion and its organ, the Washington Union. The Albany Evening Journal says: "What has become of the cry that 'the Re publican is nothing but the old Whig Party under a new name?' We do not hear it any more from Soft-Shell orators. We do not see it any more in the Atlas. Is it possible that they have come to a realizing sense of the fact that James S. Wadsworth, Henry B. Stanton, General Nye, Peter Dorsheimer, John P. Hale, David Wilmot, Henry Wilson, Preston King, Kingsley S. Bingham, Abijah Mann, Zenas Clark, Silas M. Burroughs, Benjamin F. But-

heartily in the Republican movement? Every me of these names is an earnest of thousands of votes. Problem for the Softs: if the 'Whig B. R. Spelman, Daniel D. Barnard, and man Party' could carry the State last year, without any Democratic help, what will it do this year, ty ever since Toombs and Stephens denou hen it has the whole Free Soil Democratic and described it. We are confident that not Party to back it?"

The Administration victory in Pennsylvania s not much to boast of. Official returns from all but seven counties show the following re-

Arnold Plumer, Dem. - - - 149.837 Thomas Nicholson, Fusion - 137,835 Kimber Cleaver, American Peter Martin, American Joseph Henderson, Whig 2,270 Passmore Williamson, Repub.

2.002, but he is in a minority of 1.758 of the hole number, the total vote of the five oppong candidates being 151,595. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate 17 Democrats to 16 opposition; House of Representatives, 65 Democrats to 35 opposition. How they stand on the Nebraska question is

not known. The vote, it will be observed, is

Plumer's majority over Nicholson thus far i

light. The footings up in 1852 were-Pierce - - - 198,568 Scott - - - 179,122 Hale Seventy-five thousand voters, at least, staid thome at the recent election, many from dissatisfaction with the position of the so-called Democracy, many because displeased with the manner in which the canvass was managed by

bly adopted. A special election in BALTIMORE, for the 19th Ward, was held last Thursday. The Know Nothings carried the day, by seventy-six major- being impossible for the Allies, in the face of ity. The majority of the Administration Party, the week before, was sixty-three. There was a great deal of fighting at the special election, and act, proclaiming liberty and fraternal asso the Know Nothings having taken possession of ciation for all. the polls, so as to preserve the purity of the

elective franchise! In MINNESOTA, Mr. Rice, the regular Admir istration candidate, has been elected Territorial Delegate by a plurality. There were two opposing candidates—Marshall, Republican, and of the party. next President. If we can secure Kansas to Freedom by even losing the Presidential battle, we are ready to do it. The approaching session ty is of course in the minority. A correspondent of the Tribune, writing on the morning of the election, says:

"I should feel very confident, if the new as forty of the enemy were killed. The enemy final-

The Savannah Georgian of the 14th instan gives the following summary of the results of the late election in that State .

"Our tables are now nearly completed, a few of the least populous counties only to he from. The whole vote in the State is 101.8 which will be increased to 104,000-a large

crease over that of 1853. "Johnson has received 52.877: Andre 42.952. Overby 6.012 Johnson's mail over Andrews is 9,925, which counties to om will increase to 10,500; over both Andre and Overby 3,913, which will also, we thi

be increased, though the prohibition are very imperfect. "For Congress, Seward's majority in first district is 1,416; Crawford's in the sec 170; Trippe's in the third 917; Warner's the fourth 77; Lumpkin's in the fifth 3,4: Cobb's in the sixth 2,920; Foster's in seventh 215: Stephens's in the eighth 2,465

SENATOR DIXON, of Kentucky, in a letter da

ed September 24, Henderson, Kentucky, says

s his intention "to co-operate in future with the Democratic Party." "The Whig Party. with which I have so long acted, has no politi cal existence." Ah! the Senator is very ungrateful to Messrs. Hunt and Choate. winds up with the stereotyped clap-trap: "As far as I can judge, the Democratic pa ty, although weakened in the free States, is still national, and still co-operates with the Southe

Democracy, in opposition to the Abolitioni the institution of Slavery, would rend the Union asunder, and bury beneath the ruins of the Constitution the liberties of the country." PATRICK WELSH, of the Brandon (Vt.) Post who commenced that paper six years ago, with

out a dollar, and has built it up till it is a self sustaining concern, has retired, we are sorry to notice, from its editorship. He has been a bold straight-forward editor. He says: "In my course as an editor, to those whe "In reply to off-repeated inquiries, we have in their purse, I must have appeared very un

the pleasure of stating that our advices from every part of the State, at present, indicate a complete triumph of the Republican ticket at butter, have thrown the columns of the ormation which we have been able to obtain. wide open to them all. If any have felt aggrie The Know Nothings are boasting lustily of the at any course I have pursued, the source of the grievance has ever been at their service, to seek redress. The Post has been a free press, in the The Central Republican Committee of Ohio,

n announcing the result of the election in Ohio

"The committee regard it as proper that a result so auspicious of good should be market by more than an ordinary demonstration; and would say to their Republican friends of the counties who have so nobly contributed to this flustrious consummation, that measures are about being taken for an appropriate popular demonstration of joy, in which every Republican of Ohio will be cordially invited to participant pate. This jubilee will be held at Columnia n some day prior to 1st of December, of which further notice may be expected

TENNESSEE.-The official vote for Governor f this State has been declared, as follows: Andrew Johnson, Dem. - 67,499 M. P. Gentry, K. N.

Democratic majority - - 2,157 VERMONT .- The official vote for Governor is clared, as follows: Boyce, Republican Clark, Democrat - . - 12,800 Slade, Know Nothing Shafter, Temperance Scattering -

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register, which, like the Richmond (Va.) Whig, sustains the 'ne Nothing Party, is delighted with the action of the Straight-out Whigs of Massachusetts and New York, "nobly standing forward and ast the storm of treason and fanaticism." It says that, "while preserving a distinct organization from the American party, they have planted themselves upon its platform, so far as that subject, which mainly menaces the Union, is

concerned." These Southern Know Nothings

and the Straight-out Whigs of the North intend

to concentrate upon a common candidate for THE PENNSYLVANIA EFLECTION—THE NORTH ern Counties.—Harrisburgh, Oct. 17.—Tiog county has elected the entire Republican count ticket by about 400 majority, and gives Nichol son a majority of 342. For State Senator Souther, Republican, has 539 majority over Hamlin, Democrat, and in Potter county Baldwin, Republican, is elected to the Assemb from Tioga by 230 majority. It is probable that the Senate will stand 17 Democrats to

There are over nine thousand legal vot in Albany, of whom about half have been d ler, Daniel H. Bissell, Bradford R. Wood, and dozens of other leading Democrats, join heartly in the Republican more properties. The state of the second tinguished as Whigs. Two hundred and twen ty-two of these have been induced to sign a declaration that they are the second tinguished as Whigs. laration that they sympathize with the "National Whig" Constitution Hall movement. Amon them, we recognise the names of James Kid others, who have been hostile to the Whig par and deserted it. We are confident that not third of this list voted for Governor Clar fall. They now tell us that they sym with the Constitution Hall movement, beare careful not to say they will support is inations. If they should, their defection make quite a hole in the Know Nothin

opposition.

A correspondent of the New York Post has compiled the following table from the United States census, showing the relative white pepulation in the several States, as it was in 1850

of Albany .- New York Tribune.

Slave States. Free States. New York 3,048,325 Virginia 2,258,160 | Kentucky 756,83 592,00 1,955,050 Tennessee Massachusetts 985,450 | Missouri Indiana 977.154 N. Carolina 846,034 Georgia 521,5 Illinois 465,509 Maryland 417.94 New Jersey 295.71 Michigan 395.071 Mississippi S. Carolina 363,099 N. Hampshire 317,456 Louisiana 255,4 162,1 313,402 Arkansas Vermont Texas 304,756 Iowa 191,881 Rhode Island 143,875 Delaware Florida California 91,635 Total 13,238,670

AN APPEAL TO THE EUROPEAN DEMOCRA Republican party) has been made by Kossut Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, announcing the by the fall of Sebastopol, the war is irrecov ably and indefinitely prolonged-it being possible for Russia to treat after a defeat, with out sinking into a third-rate position; and i public opinion, to offer peace on less onerou conditions. They call upon the European De mocracy now to unite against their enemies

NEW YORK POLITICS .- New York, Oct. 17 .-The American party held their city and county ratification meeting in the Park this evening. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and numer ous speeches were made by prominent members

LATER FROM TEXAS .- New Orleans, Oct. 16. Galveston dates to the 14th have been received. Captain Callahan, of the Texas Rangers, has had a battle with a party of seven hundred Mex-icans and Indians, in which four Texans and